

Representation of Arab Spring in Pakistani Print Media with special reference to the Egyptian Political Turmoil: A Content Analysis of the Daily Dawn and the Nation

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Abstract

Egyptian revolution is also known as the lotus revolution. This revolution comprised of a series of street demonstrations and civil resistance against Hosni Mubarak, the long serving president. Egypt is one of those countries where people rejected the dictatorship of their old rulers, as under that governance public had to face a verity of problems such as political censorship, food price inflation, unemployment, corruption etc. Armed forces supported the riots and promised for the new elections. Media played contributory role in the accomplishment of the anti-government protests that led to the resignation of the country's dictatorial leader; Western media gave it the name of 'Face book' and 'Twitter' revolution. But it was the firm skirmish of the young and angry activists who were against the dictatorship of Mubarak. They kicked him out and army supported them. To analyze the framing of the Pakistani newspapers regarding this issue content analysis of Dawn and The Nation has been done in this research paper. The news stories and editorials of both papers are examined both qualitatively and quantitatively. News stories have been categorized to better evaluate the extent of coverage given by both of the Newspapers. For this purpose editorials have been divided into positive, negative, and neutral paragraphs. Results shows that Dawn gave less coverage to the issue The Nation gave a comparatively larger coverage to the issue.

Keywords: Arab spring, Egyptian political turmoil, lotus revolution, Hosni Mubarak, Muhammad Morsi, Muslim brotherhood, Pakistani print media, daily Dawn and daily Nation.

Background:

The Arab world comprised of states, territories and population of North Africa, Western Asia. The 22 states made the Arab world and it linked to Atlantic Ocean in the West to the Arabian Sea in the east and from Mediterranean Sea in the north to the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean in the south. The total population of Arab World is about 340 million and half of which constituted the youth of less than 25.

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The second half of the 19th century witnessed the emergence of Arab Nationalism with other nationalist movement in Ottoman Empire. In 1945 the Arab League was formed to project the interests of the Arabs, and most significantly to attain the political union in the Arab World. The project of Pan Arab is a linking road to this unification. Islam is the major religion in the Arab World and the religion has a significant role in the life of the majority of the people which are adhered to Islam. Shariah laws in practice beside the legal system in some of the countries.

Arab Spring:

Arab world and its international significance are not new phenomena for the rest of the world. Arab nationalism which emerged in the last half of the previous century was the main factor which brought Arab world into the lime light. Arab-Israel conflict is another hallmark of its popularity which can be considered as nuisance for both the segments of Muslims and paganism. The word “oil” immediately clicked our mind to think about Arab world. In the map of the world the Arab countries emerged as a “drop of oil”. The most recent scenario of Arab upheaval or Arab Spring has startled the rest of the world and compelled them to think about the deteriorating living conditions of these countries besides the long ruling of the countries by a particular king or a democratic government. The world noticed to this upheaval with a mix response. Countries like USA, Britain and France tried to muzzle this democratic movement and were deplored by segment of elite media. Some found it a positive step towards democratic change.

The series of rebellion, protest and demonstration of the Arab world from its beginning on 18 December 2010 till to date is commonly known as Arab Spring, Arab Rebellion or Arab Revolution. Rulers and Monarchs of Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen have been forcibly expelled from the power till date.⁽¹⁾ The president of Egypt; Hosni Mubarak has been sentenced to life imprisonment by its country court. Moa mar Kaddafi of Libya has been put to death by the opposition group of protesters with the help of NATO forces. Bahrain and Syria are facing the civil upheaval. Countries like Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait and morocco are under the massive mob crisis. While countries like Lebanon, Mauritania, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Western Sahara are going through the minor protests. The events of rebellion and protest throughout the width and breadth of Middle East and North Africa popularly are known as ‘Arab Spring’ or ‘Arab Spring and winter’, ‘Arab Awakening’ or ‘Arab Uprising.’

Motivations:

Dictatorship, human rights violations, government corruption, economic decline, unemployment, poverty were the main factors which were responsible for the protests in Arab region. Iranian protests of 2009 are also considered as one of the motive behind the Arab spring by Slovenian philosopher Slavoj Zizek. The concentration of wealth in the hands of the dictators worked like a catalyst for the revolts in all Northern African and Persian Gulf countries. Inadequate transparency of the redistribution of wealth and most importantly the denial of youth to accept the status quo were the contributing factors of revolts. Besides high food prices and

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global famine, Wikileaks' US diplomatic cable which was singled out by the Amnesty International was one of the major causes of the rebellion.⁽²⁾

In Arab region, the rising living standard and the facilities for higher education have bettered the human development index. The dictators and absolute monarchies of Arab region have been deemed as an anachronism by the Internet-savvy youth of these countries. This revolution is referred as a 'youth quake' by the university professor of Oman, Al-Najma Zidjaly.

Impact of the Arab Spring:

The demonstrations and upheaval was not confined only to the Arab world. The up spring of 2009–2010 in Iran proved threshold for the revolts of North Africa which later on encircled the Middle Eastern and North African regions. Countries like Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Albania, Croatia, Spain, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Uganda, Maldives and the People's Republic of China claimed that the protests and demonstrations in their countries were inspired by the protests of Egypt and Tunisia. The Palestine bid for statehood on 23 September at the UN is considered an inspiration from Arab upheaval after its constant futile effort of peace conversation with Israel.⁽³⁾

The Occupy Wall Street movement and the global protests of 15 October 2011, which initiated in USA and now has reached to Asia and Europe, has had its direct inspiration from Arab spring . its organizers asked the US citizens "Are you ready for a Tahrir moment?". The use of "revolutionary Arab Spring tactic" was committed by the protestors in order to achieve their destined goals to muzzle the corporate power in Western governments. The Occupy Nigeria protests which began after one day of Good luck Jonathan was inspired by the Arab people and which announced the fuel subsidy in Nigeria.⁽⁴⁾

Multiple reasons, both subtle and blatantly obvious, were responsible for the triggering of the 25th of January, 2011 Egyptian revolution. This revolution prepared the ground for the inevitable exit of Mubarak from the stage of politics on Friday, 11th 2011. Peaceful demonstrations soon turned violent and the following sixteen days of unrest, brutal clashes with Mubarak's regime resulted in a large number of casualties. The waves of disruption spread into many cities such Cairo Sues, Alexandria, Ismailia and many more. This revolution is believed to be the following episode of Tunisian revolution which overthrew the long-time president. There were many grievances of the protestors. As such the deterioration of legal and political conditions encompassing the uncontrollable corruption, high level of unemployment, food price inflation, law minimum wages, state emergency of law, lack of free speeches and elections, state of emergency, including police brutality. Mubarak's regime wanted to après the protests but many political groups and public figures supported it. Like battle for justice and freedom, national association for change (Elbradie), Ghad, Karama, Wafd, Muslim brotherhood and democratic front. As well as social networks and army also supported it.⁽⁵⁾ Egyptian Army supported the revolution Mhamdi described the role of Egyptian army in his case study and concluded that army protected the freedom fighters of democracy in the country and

played the role of saviour for the public demand because it was not ready to serve Mubarak any further. Revolution started on 25 January 2011 and ended on the ousting of long serving President Hosni Mubarak.⁽⁶⁾ After the long patience and wait presidential elections were held on May 2012, as military promised. On 24 June Muhammad Morsi was elected as the president from Muslim brotherhood party with 51.7% voter turnout.⁽⁷⁾

The Role of Information and Communication Technologies:

According to the resources mobilization theory the availability of resources and actors efficiency to use them effectively are necessary. Further, with the addition of resources such as motivated community and the availability of conveyance to gather, a considerable resource, which was used actively for the Egyptian revolution, was that of social media. Although one cannot suggest reason to say that this was an internet revolution, the technologies of social media show an effective instrumental resource that did help to initiate and to provide strength to the protests of 25th January. Substantial approach to social media away the Egyptian people was mainly ready to be used on account of government struggle to spread out wider the Nations capabilities of information technology as an instrument for social and economic development and progress.

Cambains et al. described different agents of change behind the Egyptian revolution such as organized, united, and non-violent population but he concluded that despite all the factors social media remains the main driving force.⁽⁸⁾ Sheedy (2012) evaluated the role of social media in different recent incidents that received high level of attention and relate the findings to the Egyptian revolution and concluded that people behind the social media are being used as a tool for social change. But some scholars have different approach towards the role of social media.⁽⁹⁾

Samin evaluated the relationship between social media and revolts, he analysed two counties, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and concluded that the effects of social media are different in both countries and argues that if social media can bring revolution in Egypt then why the results are not the same in Saudi Arabia? Why there is no change? Elbaradi is thought to be one of the first and most significant figures who used internet to his advantage by maintaining contact with his followers and for disseminating information.⁽¹⁰⁾ The National association for change and other groups, having a similar estimation or purpose, created pro-Elbaradi pages as compliments to the personal face book page and twitter account of Elbaradi. Elbaradi said that, "the change in Egypt cannot be avoided: the timing only depends on when people will be able to throw off this culture of fear that the regime has created". (Political change will come in Egypt, observed the Egyptian revolution as an eyewitness and his description about the revolution were his personal experiences by living in Cairo. He tried to find the impacts of social networking on the Egyptian lotus revolution through the sample, satellite channels, and written material from social websites, digital newspapers and other sites. He carried out content analysis to meet up with the techniques of digital revolution and he concluded that the social networking has tangible, physical impacts on politics.⁽¹¹⁾

Selection of the Newspapers

Print media is also considered as wide spread and much influential in every country. Every literate person can get information from print media, while the English newspapers influence only the elite and ruling class. It has been endorsed in light of the findings of numerous researches which have been undertaken in the mirror of Shoemaker and Rees's theory of influences on media content that apart from other factors the government officials and powerful elite also exert direct and indirect influence on shaping the content of media in accordance of her principles of foreign policy. Both of the selected English newspapers have different ideology and policy. Daily Nation is considered comparatively conservative and supporter of rightwing religious political parties. Above all, the Nation is also hailed as harbinger and custodian of ideology of Pakistan. It is considered as right wing fundamental newspaper and does not support the policies even a bit, contrasting the ideology of the state.⁽¹²⁾

while Dawn is comparatively independent newspaper and remained instrumental regarding criticism of inappropriate wrong policies and misuse of powers of successive regimes irrespective of democratic or autocratic ruling junta since the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Objectives of the Study:

- This study has been designed to explore impression of wholesome picture of political turmoil in Egypt as portrayed by the Pakistani English print media.
- The second objective is to describe editorial treatment and natures of numerous news categories with regard to tug of war between democratic and dictatorial forces of Egypt in quantify manners.
- The third pivotal purpose of this research paper is to investigate nature of portrayal of Arab Spring in Egypt by comparison of both the newspapers in context of their respective editorial policies i.e. conservative and liberal approach.

Literature Review:

Performed a content analysis on the framing of Egyptian revolution in the British mainstream newspapers because they refer to this revolution as the Facebook/ Twitter revolution. They play the role of instrumentalist towards the social media rather than to have a supportive approach towards the struggle of the people.⁽¹³⁾ Koratayev and Zikina analysed the reasons behind the revolution of Egypt statistically, the reasons which were told by the western media such as high food prices, wide gap between the birth rate and the death rate, unemployment, poverty, low rate of economic development.⁽¹⁴⁾

Vincent discussed the role of Arab armies during the revolution. Army proved itself as a milestone for democracy in the authoritarian countries because the forces refused to shoot at protesters and denied to take serious steps against the revolt.⁽¹⁵⁾ Glover analysed the broadcast transcripts of CNN and Fox news channel. He carried out content analysis to analyse the coverage and characterization of the Muslim brotherhood and a leading opposition group during revolution. In his study

he aims to examine the framing of political parties by the American media and the understanding of the American people through mainstream media of America and he found both channels as biased.⁽¹⁶⁾

Cottrell narrates the famous and dangerous private military contractors and also told the reasons behind the privatization and corporate origins of warfare.⁽¹⁷⁾ And he gave the example of the American and the British policy towards Iran. Iskander described the debate about the Facebook towards the Egyptian revolution in 2011 because there were question about the relationship between the Facebook and future of Egypt, contribution of Facebook to the construction of democracy. He concluded that the use of Facebook and the questions about the future of Egypt will remain.⁽¹⁸⁾ Mack gives a glimpse of the foreign policy of America towards the Arab countries for the establishment of democracy and as well as his interest in the political and social conditions of these countries. America does not want the elected governments he wants unelected autocrats like Jordan and Egypt because these states are against the peace process towards Israel. He concluded that the imported democracy is not suitable for the complex situations of these countries.⁽¹⁹⁾

Riaz in his study discussed the use of new media technologies for the political communication and uses of these medium in the political sphere of America Africa and Pakistan, especially in the days of political campaign.⁽²⁰⁾ Zhou, Wellman and Yu make comparison among the statements of old and new scholars about Egyptian revolution. Some scholars gave the credit to the well-organised people and some authors said the (ICTs) triggered up the revolution but he resulted that the credit goes to Egyptian youth but the role of (ICTs) is undeniable.⁽²¹⁾

Sharp regarding the unrest in Egypt, prepared a report for members and communities of congress as he is a specialist in Middle Eastern affairs. He gave a brief description of Egyptian presidential and U.S foreign policy towards Egypt because America being concerned about the regional stability provided financial aid.⁽²²⁾ He also discussed the role of Egyptian army. Peterson discussed the Egyptian media before, during and after the revolution. He compared the Egyptian and Iranian revolutions on the bases of media ecology, because the revolutions are the sensitive time period of any society.⁽²³⁾

Glass and Clobaugh analysed two events, the Jakarta hotel bombings (2009) and Egyptian revolution and he presented two computational methods for the estimation of social media contents regarding the security informatics. Their sample was blogs and forum threads.⁽²⁴⁾ Hafez in his lecture at St. Antony's college on how media are influencing the international relations and politics of the world discussed the European Middle Eastern relations in the era of media and technology.⁽²⁵⁾ Cambanis et.al described different agents of change in different countries separately. He analysed the agents and problems behind the revolution in Middle East although he appreciated the organized, united and non-violent population. They found that with all the factors behind, social networking media was a source of change.⁽²⁶⁾

Lyengar and Monten did a case study on Iraqi insurgent groups and observed their responses to the news about US politics and problems. They also

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analysed that the higher and lower access to information also matter here. Public criticism also undercuts the US reputation. They concluded that the information and criticism on US war policies directly affected the insurgency activities. Attacks increased in the uncertain political conditions.⁽²⁷⁾

Eisenberg, carried out a case study on the Israeli withdrawal from Southern Lebanon territory and Lebanese reestablishment of the control over their territory. He gave the brief description ground of the problem and concluded that this step may open new ways towards the safe and peaceful border between both countries.⁽²⁸⁾ Burnham Et al., tried to find the number of deaths in Iraq invasion during the period between March 2003-2004. Their sample was focused on the effected families and they used the cluster sample survey method for gathering data about mortality. Their findings showed 629 deaths and 1474 births. This data was collected from 1849 houses and contained 12801 people in 47 clusters and they concluded that the number of deaths are increasing per year and the main cause of deaths were gunfire's and car bombings also.⁽²⁹⁾

Theoretical Framework:

Media content is of supreme importance because it conveys the information about the world and the resulting actions also depends upon the media portrayal. The predominant information sources have the power to mould the views and shape concepts of people. Media content provides more than information by framing certain social realities according to the ideology of the media. Media content may focus on some negative aspects of a certain issue and present it in such a way that it becomes difficult to change the impressions that this leaves in the minds of the people. Shoemaker and Reese in their work on the influence of the media content suggested that three potential sources influence the media content: first one is journalist centre ed; Journalistic routines, ideologies, attitudes, and professional norms construct the frames. Second one is the political orientation of the organization and selection of the frames in accordance with the organizational routines.⁽³⁰⁾ The third one is the external sources the political parties, interest groups, and other elites. They concluded that journalists have strong influence on the media content as they have mirror in their hands and reflect towards the audience what they are.

Hypotheses:

H1: It is more likely that Dawn will give more coverage to the Egyptian revolution as compared to the Nation.

H2: It is more likely that Dawn will give category wise more coverage to the issue as compared to the daily the Nation.

H3.(a): It is more likely that the editorial treatment of Daily Dawn would be greater to the revolution in terms of paragraphs as compared to The Daily Nation.

H3. (b): Positive paragraphs will be more than negative paragraphs in both dailies during six months

Research Design:

The content analysis as a research design was selected and utilized the quantitative and qualitative method of research for the purpose of analysis.

Population: The population for this research study comprises all the news stories and editorials on the political turmoil in Egypt, in the newspaper of Daily Dawn and The Nation from 1st December 2010 to 31st may 2011.

Sample: The tool of census study has been applied so the entire population has been taken as the sample. The study consists of 6 months newspapers i.e. news stories and editorials published in daily Dawn and The Nation in the whole newspaper.

Content Categories: These were selected in order to make classification of the text. The categories were clearly formulated and well adopted to the issue and the content. The category best suited and workable for the study was used.

In these English newspapers, major news items related to the recent turmoil in Egypt were divided into seven categories.

1. Foreign statement
2. Political & Govt. statements
3. Demonstration & Processions
4. News on Social networks
5. News on economic conditions of Middle East
6. Causalities
7. Role of Armed Forces

Conceptualization of Categories:

Foreign Statements: All the news stories based on the statements of foreign offices, ambassadors from MENA countries and outside the Middle East, foreign ministers, foreign political heads ,NATO, U.N. And observers were treated as foreign statements.

Political and Governmental Statements: News stories on the statements of political leaders, officials of Tunisia. Statements of the heads of other states and Pakistani government are the issues.

Demonstration and Procession: News items on every strike, protests, demonstrations, self-immolations, every kind of revolt and civil resistance, rally and procession related to the political turmoil were considered as demonstration and procession news.

Social Networking: News stories related to the impacts of social networking media on the revolution, impacts of Facebook with perspective of revolution, the role of twitter with reference of revolution, News stories on the websites and blogs towards revolution, News stories on the use of cell phones as a tool of awareness and communication to remain united during revolution through calls and SMS are placed under the heading of Social Networking.

Economic Conditions: Due to the oil richness of these countries revolution left great impacts on the oil pricing in all over the world. News on the changes of oil pricing due to the unrest in the Middle East, on the economic conditions of these countries, on the problems of food and basic facilities during the days of unrest.

Casualties: News on the deaths and injuries of the protestors, general public and injuries during the air strikes of NATO in Libya, deaths during the clash of general public and Army, reports of hospitals about deaths in the effected countries.

Role of the Armed Forces: Coverage on the role of the armed forces, the NATO strikes on Libya, Role of Army to handle the historical civil demonstration , the performance of military and police forces of these countries.

Standard for Positive Negative Paragraphs:

Positive: According to Oxford English Dictionary positive means: affirmative, favourable, good, approving, supportive, encouraging, beneficial, and promising. The researchers considered such paragraphs as positive in sense which were in the favour of the revolutionary freedom fighters that were fighting for democracy.

Negative: According to Oxford English dictionary negative means: opposing, contrary, anti-, dissenting, defeatist, and gloomy. Paragraphs which included impression against the revolution and the public were taken as negative paragraphs in sense.

Neutral: According to Oxford English Dictionary neutral means: impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced, objective, open-minded, non- partisan, disinterested, dispassionate, detached, and impersonal. Paragraphs showing no inclination towards government and the public will be considered neutral.

Analysis of Editorials

Table No.01

Newspaper wise Editorial treatment of the political turmoil in (Egypt) in two Dailies					
Newspaper	Total No. of Editorials	Total Positive	Total Negative	Total Neutral	Total Paragraphs
Dawn	2	4	0	0	4(25%)
The Nation	4	12	0	0	12(75%)
Total	6(37.5%)	16(100%)	0	0	16(100%)

The table above presents a comparison of editorial treatment of both Newspapers which show that The Nation gave more coverage to the issue as compared to the Daily Dawn but both of the newspapers have a positive stance towards the Egyptian revolution. Total paragraphs are 16(100%) and all are positive.

Analysis of News Stories

Table No.02

Month wise coverage of political turmoil in Egypt in the Dawn (December 2010 to May 2011)							
Categories	Months						
	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Total
Foreign statement	0	1	1	1	1	1	5(12.19%)
Political& Govt. statements	0	2	4	8	4	3	21(51.22%)
Demonstration & Processions	0	5	3	0	3	1	12(29.27%)
News on Social networks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0%)
News on econ. conditions of ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0%)
Causalities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1(2.44%)
Role of Armed Forces	0	0	2	0	0	0	2(4.87%)
Total	0	8	10	10	8	5	41
Percentage	0%	19.52%	24.39%	24.39%	19.51%	12.19%	100%

Table No.02 indicates the news coverage on Egypt during the period of six months in Daily Dawn. December shows no news stories (0 %) of any type. Jan has 8(19.52%) 1 news on foreign, 2 on political, 5 on processions, and no story on any of the other categories. Feb carries 1 foreign, 4 political, 3 processional, and 2 news on the role of armed forces collectively 10(24.39%) news. In the month of March there are total 10(24.39%) news stories. 1 foreign, 8 political, one news on causalities. There are 8(19.51%) news stories in April 1 foreign, 4 political, and 3 on processions. May's newspaper shows 5(12.19%) stories, 1 foreign, 3 political, and 1 processional news. Collectively, in six months foreign statements are 5(12.19%), political statements are 21(29.27%), news on social network are 0%, economical news are also 0%, only 2(4.87%) news on the role of armed forces. There are total 41(100%) news overall on Egypt.

Table No.03

Month wise coverage of political turmoil Egypt in the Nation (December 2010 to May 2011)							
Categories	Months						
	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Total
Foreign statement	0	0	9	0	1	0	21.27 %

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Political& Govt. statements	0	1	5	2	0	4	25.54 %
Demonstration & Processions	0	3	8	0	0	0	23.40 %
News on Social networks	0	1	1	0	0	0	4.26%
News on economic conditions of ME	0	0	5	0	0	0	10.64 %
Causalities	0	2	0	0	0	0	4.26%
Role of Armed Forces	0	1	4	0	0	0	10.63 %
Total	0	8	32	2	1	4	47
	0%	17.03 %	68.08 %	4.26 %	2.12 %	8.51 %	100%

Table No .03 elucidates the coverage of the Daily Nation on Egypt during crises in the selected time period. Foreign statements are 10(21.27%), political and governmental statements are 12(25.54%), news on demonstration are 11(23.40%), news on social media are 2(4.26%), 5(10.64%) are on the economic conditions, 2(4.26%) are on causalities and on the role of Armed forces there are 5(10.63%) news. Total news items that appear in the six months are 47(100%).Per month analysis shows that December has no coverage, January has 8(17.03%) items; Feb contains 32(68.80%) news, March has 2(4.26%), April only 1(2.12%), and the month of May having 4 (8.51%) news stories. It shows that February is at the top regarding the coverage than the other five months.

Table No.04

Newspaper wise coverage of political Turmoil in Egypt						
Categories	Newspapers					
	Dawn		The Nation		Total	
Foreign statement	5	12.19%	10	21.27%	15	17.05%
Political& Govt. statements	21	51.22%	12	25.53%	33	37.5%
Demonstration & Processions	12	29.27%	11	23.40%	23	26.12%
News on Social networks	0	0%	2	4.26%	2	2.28%
News on economic conditions of ME	0	0%	5	10.64%	5	5.68%
Causalities	1	2.44%	2	4.26%	3	3.41%
Role of Armed Forces	2	4.87%	5	10.64%	7	7.96%
Total	41	100%	47	100%	88	100%

Table No.04 elucidates that total news stories amount to 88(100%).41(100%) in daily Dawn and 47(100%) in The Nation. Similarly it was found that Dawn has given less coverage to the issue as compared to daily The Nation.

Conclusion:

Civil uprisings in Egypt have been the major concern of this study. Egypt is a Muslim country which is geographically and politically famous for the Suez Canal dispute and also famous for historical resorts. Mubarak had been ruling over the country for many years and the long rule of this dictator eventually flared up the element of aggression in the people which showed its first signs on the 25 January, 2011. Egyptian army supported the revolution and they threw Mubarak out of power after 16 days of continuous unrest. There are many factors which played a key role in this political turmoil such as lawlessness and poverty, high unemployment, inflation, police brutality, state of emergency laws; Inspiration from synchronized regional protest, low minimum wages. However, the international media declared it the Facebook and Twitter revolution, and 2nd episode of the Tunisian revolution. But no one gave credit to the struggle of the organized individuals' fighting for democracy. Research measured the quantity of coverage of Pakistani newspapers towards the issue in seven different categories using the content analysis method. Previous researches most related to the issue were studied for literature review and hypothesis was formulated according to them. All the news stories and editorials about the political turmoil in Egypt in Daily Dawn and The Nation from 1st December, 2010 to 31st may 2011 have been taken into account as sample of the study. News stories were divided into seven categories, editorials divided into positive, negative and neutral paragraphs to check out the framing of both papers. Findings of the analysis show that Dawn covered 41(100%) news stories and The Nation showed 47(100%) on the issue. There is also difference in the number of news stories categorically. Dawn showed 5(12.19%) and The Nation showed 10(21.27%) news stories on "foreign statements". Dawn covered 21(51.22%) on "political& govt. statements" whereas The Nation covered 12(25.53%). Regarding "demonstration and procession" news, Dawn shows 12(29.27%) and The Nation have 11(23.40%). The Nation gave only 2(4.26%) stories on the "Social networks" and Dawn gave 0 coverage. Dawn shows no news stories on the "economic conditions of ME" while the Nation gave 5(10.64%). Dawn covered only one (2.44%) news on "causalities" and he Nation covered 2(4.26%) news stories. "On the role of armed forces" dawn showed 2(4.87%) and The Nation gave 5(10.64%) news stories. According to the results discussed above, **H1** is not supported. **H1**: It is more likely that Dawn will give more coverage to the Egyptian revolution as compared to the Nation. And **H2**: It is more likely that Dawn will give category wise more coverage to the issue as compared to the daily the Nation. **H2** is also not supported. Editorial coverage of both dailies is also different about the issue. Editorials analysed by dividing into positive, negative and neutral paragraphs. The Nation published 4(%) editorials with 12(%) positive, 0 (%) neutral and 0(%) negative paragraphs. Dawn published 2(%) editorials and has positive impression with 4 positive paragraphs no neutral and negative. Overall Dawn gave less coverage to the issue as compared with the Nation.

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Results of editorial treatment shows that **H3(a)** is not supported. **H3(a):** It is more likely that the editorial treatment of Daily Dawn would be greater to the revolution in terms of paragraphs as compared to The Daily Nation. **H3. (b)** Is supported by the findings **H3. (b)** Positive paragraphs will be more than negative paragraphs in both dailies during six months. Overall Dawn gave less coverage to the issue than the Nation.

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